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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and of
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year
1958
—ooOoo—



Telephone No.
Epsom 3941/42

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

June, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1958. The request for this report is made in Ministry of Health Circular 22/58 in which there is reference to Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 and 1951 and Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order 1926. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory. The birth rate maintained the increase which began in 1956; the death-rate, though slightly higher than in the previous year, was considerably lower than the figure for England and Wales; the infant mortality rate reproduced the very low level of last year, and for the second occasion there was no death due to tuberculosis.

With regard to infectious diseases, no cases of poliomyelitis or of diphtheria were notified. There was, however, a large epidemic of measles and there were slight increases in the incidence of scarlet fever and whooping cough as compared with the previous year.

Once again I wish to bring to the notice of the Council the conscientious work of all members of the Public Health Department under the able direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the assistance which has been received from officers of other departments of the Council's administration.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Council and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1958 - 1959

Chairman of the Committee		Councillor Mrs. P. J. Wallace
Vice-Chairman "	"	" E. Lacy-Hulbert, F.R.S.A.
Members	" "	" W.E.A. Bull, F.R.I.C.S.
		" R.W.H. Govell, O.B.E.
		" C.A.W. Robinson
		" C.F. Smith
		" J.W. Stemp

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council	Councillor F.V. Kenward, J.P.
Vice-Chairman " "	" J.A. Irvine Edwards
Representatives of the Council	

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor J.H. Hardy, C.C.
" J.A. Irvine Edwards
" V.F. Long
" C.A.W. Robinson

(2) DORKING AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. P.J. Wallace

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

+ D. Allan F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

+ A. E. Greensmith M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
+ T. P. Jarrett M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk: Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist: Mrs. M.E. Joseph
Junior Clerk: Miss G.F. Skidmore

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerk

Mrs. E. Bloxham

Rodent Operator

G. Anscomb

The Medical Officer of Health and his Clerical Staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Urban District of Leatherhead and the Rural District of Dorking and Horley.

+ Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1958

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	...	...	...	9,511
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	20,252
Population (estimated mid-year 1958)	...	...	...	20,730
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	2.18
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1958				6,315
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	£355,632
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	£1,430

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	290	149	141
Legitimate	282	147	135
Illegitimate	8	2	6

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	14.0
Standardised birth rate	15.0

Still Births

Total	8	5	3
Legitimate	7	4	3
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births	26.8
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Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

Total	4	1	3
Legitimate	4	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	13.8
" " " " " " " - legitimate	14.2
" " " " " " " - illegitimate	-
Neo Natal " " " " " " "	13.8

Illegitimate live births percent of total live births	2.8
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Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-
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Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	-
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<u>Deaths</u>	254	126	128
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Crude death rate per 1,000 population	12.3
Standardised death rate	10.8

Table I includes birth and death rates, with a comparison with the figures for 1957, and Table II gives a comparison of birth death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales for the same period.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 290 of which 149 were males and 141 females. The birth-rate was 14.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 13.9 for 1957.

Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth-rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.07) has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth-rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth-rate of 15.0 is obtained, compared with a rate of 16.4 for England and Wales.

There were 8 illegitimate births assigned to the Urban District in the figures supplied by the Registrar General. Two of the mothers concerned were temporary residents of a hostel in Dorking. The percentage of illegitimate births was 2.8. The percentage for the County of Surrey was 3.9.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the district numbered 254, representing a crude death-rate of 12.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 126 males and 128 females.

A comparability factor (0.88) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death-rate for use in comparing the local death-rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 12.3 to 10.8. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.7. Approximately 52% of deaths took place in hospital.

Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III.

Deaths from Road Accidents

Three residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents. Two of the killed were riding motor cycles at the time of the accidents, neither of which occurred locally. The third person killed was an elderly pedestrian who was struck by a motor car, and this accident occurred within the Urban District.

Infant Mortality

There were 4 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, an increase of 1 on last year's figure. The infant mortality rate was 13.8 per 1,000 live births. These figures are very satisfactory and compare favourably with the rate of 22.5 for England and Wales. All these deaths occurred within 6 days of birth. Three were due to congenital malformations and one to prematurity.

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths of women associated with pregnancy.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population was 20,730 and showed an increase of 130 on the previous year. Births exceeded deaths by 36. Since the Census was taken in 1951, there has been an estimated increase in population of 478.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREAHOSPITAL SERVICES

The Dorking General Hospital maintains approximately 250 beds for medical, surgical and maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district. During the year cases were admitted to Blotchingley Hospital, Godstone; to Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton and to Cuddington Hospital, Banstead.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory service is available to medical practitioners at the local hospital. Examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council located at West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom. The staff of this laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by the Public Health Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service:-

The main ambulance station for the area is the Smallfields Section of the Redhill County Hospital (telephone Smallfields 271) with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in any sudden illness in the streets or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where the birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request, accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement continued with the Leatherhead Urban District Council for the joint use of that Council's mortuary, and 23 bodies were removed during the course of the year from the Dorking Urban District. In addition 3 bodies were taken to the Epsom mortuary. Fourteen of these bodies were transferred from the mortuary of the Dorking General Hospital.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, ambulance and domestic help, are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Division Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill (telephone No. Redhill 3206).

For convenience of reference a time-table of clinics is set out on page 9.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres.

The names of children, adolescents and young persons born after 1932 can be registered with the Divisional Medical Officer of the Surrey County Council for vaccination against poliomyelitis. Expectant mothers and members of the health and hospital services and their families can also apply for treatment.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children aged between 13 and 14 years, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district under the Chairmanship of Mrs. G. H. Woodman. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of methods of contraception to married persons, with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility and with the solution of difficulties connected with marriage relationships.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. Details of the nearest clinics are to be found on page 9.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of the Act of 1948 gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity, who for one reason or another are not receiving proper care

National Assistance Acts. 1948 & 1951 (cont.)

and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people who, in addition to physical illness, has some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers, but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An amending Act which came into force in 1951 enabled authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken under this section during the year, though investigation was called for in several cases.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	Dorking General Hospital.	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead.	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital.	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking.	Mon. & Wed. 2-4 p.m.
	Brockham Homes, Brockham.	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	The Reading Room, Westcott.	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	The Brodie Hall, Boxhill.	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	The Village Hall, North Holmwood.	1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead.	Fri. 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking.	Tues. 9.30 a.m. Mon. 2 p.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead.	Mon. 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking.	By Appointment
Speech Clinic	"	" "
Eye Clinic	"	" "
Remedial Exercises Clinic	"	" "
Chest Clinic	"	Fri. 10 a.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Dorking General Hospital.	Tues. 6 - 7.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinics	Redhill County Hospital, Earlswood Common.	Males: 5 - 7 p.m. Mon.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.	Males: Tues. & Fri. 5-7 p.m. Females: Mon. 3 - 7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30 - 11 a.m.
(And at the Out-patient Department of many London Hospitals.)		

WATER

Until the end of 1958, Mickleham, Box Hill and Brockham received water from the supply of the East Surrey Water Company, and the remainder of the area from that of the Dorking Water Company. From the beginning of 1959, however, the East Surrey Water Company became the water undertaking for the whole area.

As has been stated in previous years, the bulk of the water supplied by the East Surrey Water Company is obtained from borings into chalk at Purley, Kenley and Leatherhead. Before distribution it is softened by the addition of lime and dechlorinated after an adequate period of contact. The methods of purification in use are adequate to deal with any possible pollution which might occur.

The Dorking Water Company derived its water from a series of fifteen wells situated a little to the south of the Pippbrook stream shortly before it reaches the western outskirts of Dorking. The boreholes extend to a depth of 130 feet into the Folkestone beds, from which the water is siphoned to a reservoir at the works. After chlorination it is pumped into covered service reservoirs.

Even after the amalgamation of the two Companies the sources of supply for the different parts of the Urban District will continue to be the same.

The district continues to be fortunate in the quality and adequacy of its water supplies.

Bacteriological reports on 13 samples of the Dorking Water Company's supply were received, all of which were satisfactory.

The system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities of the districts served by the East Surrey Water Company has continued. Frequent examinations are also carried out under private arrangements made by the Company.

As will be seen by the following figures, the great majority of houses are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally:-

Dwelling houses supplied by wells	2
" " " " standpipes	13
" " " " piped main supply	6,463
" " " " piped private supply	3
" " " " other means	2

Sites where caravans and temporary structures are being permanently occupied or are used for holiday purposes have adequate supplies from standpipes delivering water from the mains. During prolonged spells of freezing in the winter months, difficulties sometimes arise for the permanent occupants, but fortunately this has not been the case in the last two winters.

The reports on a series of samples from a house deriving its water supply from a deep well indicated that the water should be regarded with suspicion. At first it was thought that pollution of storage tanks was the trouble, but investigations proved that polluted water was being pumped from the well. The owners of the property decided that although, owing to distance, connection to the mains was costly, it was the only satisfactory means of ensuring a pure supply.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house refuse continued throughout the year.

Disposal, as before, was by controlled tipping, with the customary precaution - a very essential one in the summer months - of treating the working face daily to prevent infestations of flies or other insects. In addition, regular routine inspections were made by the Council's Rodent Operator, who dealt with the few minor infestations which were found.

The weight of house refuse from the urban area disposed at the tip amounted to 5,677 tons, a decrease of $22\frac{1}{2}$ tons on the previous year's figures. In view of the increase in the number of dwellings in the district, plus the modern tendency for more and more articles of food for the household to be bought in packages or tins, it is rather suprising to note that in the last two years a total decrease of some 90 tons has been recorded. Trade refuse was 286 tons 4 cwts., an increase of 41% on last year. The arrangements for trade refuse are as previously reported - viz. - that traders can deposit their refuse on payment of a small charge, except in the case of putrescible matter from food premises, which is accepted free in the interests of public health to prevent accumulations which might give rise to flies or other pests on the trade premises concerned. On arrival at the tip, such refuse is deposited at the foot of the "working face" and then covered. No collection of trade refuse is made by the Council. There is no doubt, however, that many shopkeepers would welcome such a collection.

Refuse accepted from adjacent parts of the Dorking and Horley Rural District totalled 1,095 tons 16 cwts., an appropriate charge being made. In this case there was a decrease of nearly 7 tons.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Early in the year the Box Hill Interim Drainage Scheme was completed, i.e. a pipe line to receive the contents of the cesspool emptiers when working in the Box Hill Road area. This pipe discharges the sewage via a temporary holding tank and distributing pipes over farm land on the lower slopes of the hill, thus saving the time and petrol formerly used by the vehicles having to come down the hill with each load for discharge into the sewer off London Road.

This innovation enabled more loads to be dealt with per day. Unfortunately, however, atmospheric conditions were not always favourable, and complaints of smell were then received from Box Hill residents. The Surveyor made every effort to prevent the occurrence of nuisance, varying times of working to suit conditions, and also stopped the use of the pipeline for part of the summer.

Preparations for continuing with the next phases of the Main Drainage Scheme proceeded - an Engineering Inspector from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government attended for an informal inquiry into the scheme regarding Contracts 3 and 4 in June, the Minister's approval was received in August, and tenders for the work were opened in December.

Abnormal rainfall early in September resulted in several complaints about flooding due to the inadequacy of surface water drainage. The Public Health Committee, following the Surveyor's report on cases which had occurred, recommended the Council, when constituting the Committees 1959-60, to appoint a Special Committee consisting of three members of the Public Health Committee and three of the Highways and Works Committee with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council ex-officio,

Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

to investigate the question of surface water drainage for the whole of the Urban District and to report direct to the Council. This recommendation was approved by the Council.

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Sites in respect of which licences issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising their use for moveable dwellings, were in operation, numbered 13.

In addition, licences to erect or station and use a moveable dwelling were issued in respect of 6 such dwellings, situated on pieces of land other than licensed sites.

Approximately 270 caravans are permanently occupied, the majority being in the camp sites on Box Hill Road.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year, 160 inspections of shops were made for the purpose of the Act. The conditions found and action taken are shown in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report, which also contains details of the record of all shops in the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Three privately owned open air swimming pools were open to the public during the summer months. The Public Health Inspectors made 51 visits.

All three pools are fitted with automatic chlorinating plants.

In all, 49 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The reports in 46 cases were satisfactory, as follows:-

Coliform bacilli - 0 per 100 ml.
Sample bacteriologically satisfactory.

One of the three unsatisfactory samples showed a plate count of 262 per ml., though coliform bacilli were 0 per 100 ml., and the other two samples each contained coliform bacilli - 1 per 100 ml. Steps were taken to ensure more adequate chlorination, and subsequent sampling indicated that this was effective.

AIR POLLUTION

The only instance requiring action occurred towards the end of the year, when complaints were received regarding the continuous burning of refuse in a make-shift incinerator situated near the boundary of a large caravan site. This caused nuisance to neighbours, and the Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the site owner to Section 16 of the Clean Air Act.

As a result of this the burning of refuse ceased, many additional dustbins were provided, and the incinerator was dismantled.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises registered under the above Act is two, no fresh applications having been received during the year.

SCHOOLS

As in past years the Surrey County Council Education Department made arrangements with the Chief Public Health Inspector for the treatment of school canteens and kitchens for the prevention of flies and other insect and rodent pests. Visits were also made in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Following the representations made last year about the sanitary conveniences at St. Joseph's School, plans for reconstruction were submitted for byelaw approval, and work was in hand at the end of the year.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The Council's Rodent Operator also deals with bed-bugs and other insect pests, under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, who gives full details of the year's work.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

- (1) Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to health, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	20	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	92	77	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	5	5	-	-

Inspection of Factories (cont.)

(2) Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	reme- died	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspec- tor	by H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

(3) The factories on the register are classified as followed:-

	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-Power</u>
Aerated Water	1	-
Agricultural Engineers	1	-
Bacon Curing, Coffee Grinding, etc.	1	-
Bakehouses	6	1
Bookbinding	1	-
Boot Repairs	3	2
Bottle Top Manufacturers	1	-
Brickmaking	1	-
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	7	2
Cable Making	1	-
Concrete Paving Stones	1	-
Cabinet Repairs	-	1
Cleaning and Pressing	2	-
Coach Building	2	-
Cooker and Meter Repairs	1	-
Crumpets	1	-
Dispensing Opticians	-	1
Electrical Contractors	1	-
Electricity Generating Station	1	-
Engineering (General)	13	-
Fish Curing	-	1
Flour Mills	1	-
Furniture Manufacture	-	1
Gasholder Station	1	-
Laundries	1	-
Monumental Masons	-	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	14	2
Printing	4	-
Provender Mills	2	-

Inspection of Factories (cont.)

	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-Power</u>
Radio Engineers	3	3
Sausage Manufacturers	6	-
Sheet Metal	1	-
Silk Screen Printing	2	-
Tailoring	2	4
Tent Making	1	-
Ticket Printing	1	-
Timber Merchants	2	-
Upholsterers, etc.	3	1
Watch Repairs	1	-
Wire Works	2	-

The names and addresses of three out-workers in the wearing apparel trade were notified, one from another authority, two from a local firm. In addition the names and addresses of three outworkers appearing on the August list submitted by a local firm were forwarded to the districts in which they resided.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the results obtained.

4.

HOUSING

Twenty-two dwellings were erected by the Local Authority during the year, the majority being flats at Springfield Road, Westcott, plus some old peoples' bungalows on the Goodwyns Estate. The Council's estates now comprise 1,042 houses and flats and five shops with flats over.

Ninety-two houses were built by private enterprise, and four units provided by the conversion of two properties.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMILK

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purpose of inspection, supervision and sampling at the pasteurising plant which is established in the district.

In addition, routine sampling was carried out of pasteurised milk which is available from four sources outside the Urban District.

Full details of this aspect of the Department's work are given later by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 62 samples for analysis were taken in this district. These included 43 samples of milk. The remainder consisted of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. The information was also given that within the area of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority, a total of 971 samples were taken for analysis, including 706 of milk. Fifty-eight samples were found to be below standard, 17 of these being of milk and 24 of cooked meat preparations. Legal proceedings were taken against one farmer for selling milk deficient in milk fat.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, ICE-CREAM AND FOOD HYGIENE

The results of inspections of food premises, action taken, and progress achieved are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia, which is based on 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1957 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1958, classified according to disease, age and sex. Table VI gives similar details for tuberculosis.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 183 primary vaccinations and 65 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 153 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 53% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. This compares with a recent estimated vaccination rate of 43% for England and Wales.

SCARLET FEVER

Six cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, and the incidence rate was 0.29 per 1,000 population. There was no mortality from the disease which continued to be of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA

For the eleventh year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the district.

Reference to Table V indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease since 1934.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all infant Welfare Centres serving the district, of which details are set out on page 9. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional School Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. The aim is for every child to receive the primary treatment within its first year of life, and to be given reinforcing treatments at intervals of 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not claimed that absolute immunity will be attained for every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is thirty times as great.

Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

With the material now available it is possible to combine diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus immunisation in one series of injections and details of the numbers so treated are given under the headings dealing with these diseases. For epidemiological reasons, however, it is recommended that the use of combined prophylactics should be restricted to the winter months.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 225 children received primary treatment and 28 reinforcing treatment. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Treatment</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	89	15
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>136</u>	<u>13</u>
	<u>225</u>	<u>28</u>

At the end of the year it was estimated that 56% of children under the age of 15 years had been treated and were still in an effective state of immunity. The figure for 1957 was 62%. The fall in this immunity index figure was due to a large reduction in the number of reinforcing treatments given to school children. This was no doubt caused by the pre-occupation of the school medical service with the scheme of vaccination against poliomyelitis.

WHOOPING COUGH

Twelve cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 8 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.58 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths from the disease.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 225 children had received treatment. In 205 children the primary treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria and in 132 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included. These figures are very similar to those recorded last year.

MEASLES

Three hundred and thirty-seven cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 116 in 1957. The incidence rate was 16.26 per 1,000 population. No death from the disease was recorded.

TYPHOID FEVER

One case was notified. The patient was a male whose business activities had taken him to Pakistan. Although he was in that country for a few days only, he contracted the infection, and became seriously ill soon after his return home. Fortunately there was no spread of infection to members of his family or other contacts. An unusual and fortunately rare feature of this case was that the patient had been inoculated with T.A.B. vaccine a short while before his journey and should have been in a state of full immunity.

DYSENTERY

Nine cases of sonne dysertery were notified. Eight cases occurred in a small epidemic affecting Chart Downs and North Holmwood, most of those affected being school children.

One adult female contracted the infection while on holiday in Italy.

FOOD POISONING

Two mothers and 4 infants developed an intestinal infection by salmonella typhi-murium while inmates of the Maternity Ward of the Dorking General Hospital, and several cases, secondary to this outbreak, occurred in neighbouring districts. The infection was given as the cause of death in one infant. Bacteriological examinations were made of the remaining mothers and children and of staff employed in the Maternity Department. Thereafter no further cases were notified during the year.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Polionvolitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis must now take first place in the means of prevention of this disease. It is too early yet to know how effective the vaccine at present in use will be, and it will be a few years before a complete picture can be obtained of the strength and duration of its protective powers. In spite of this, and taking into consideration the nature of the disease and the ineffectiveness of other methods of controlling it, the advice must be given that the first opportunity should be taken for every child to be given the vaccine.

During the year 2,372 children and 254 adults and adolescents were treated. The number treated in previous years totalled 578. The total population under 25 years of age is approximately 6,500.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Three cases were notified, giving an incidence rate of 10.1 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 17.2 in 1957. All the notifications were received from the maternity unit of the Dorking General Hospital. One related to a patient who was admitted for her confinement from an address outside the Dorking Urban District.

PROTECTION AGAINST OTHER DISEASES

Protective inoculation against other infectious diseases, such as enteric fever, cholera, yellow fever, etc., is necessary in the case of persons proposing to visit foreign countries where these diseases are endemic, and is usually undertaken at approved centres. The international certificate required in such cases must be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the vaccinator practises.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year the names of 9 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 24 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>		<u>Removals from Register</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in the district	4	By removals to other districts	9
Transfer of persons notified in other areas, now residing in this district	4	By recovery	13
Posthumous notification	<u>1</u>	By death	2 +
	9		<u>24</u>

+ In neither case was the cause of death attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 105 compared with 120 in the previous year.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Two notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and two of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners. These concerned residents of the district in which active disease was recognised for the first time. In Table VI they are classified by sex and age, and in Table VII the figures are compared with those of previous years. The number notified is the lowest yet to be recorded.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

No death from tuberculosis was assigned to the district. The death rate from tuberculosis for England and Wales was 0.11.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the families of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children aged between 13 and 14 years at both maintained and independent schools.

The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following figures in relation to the work done in local schools in 1958.

Number of children in the age group	321
Number consenting to treatment	164
Percentage consenting to treatment	51.1%
Number Mantoux tested	138
Number of negative reactors	127
Percentage giving negative reaction	92%
Number vaccinated	127
Percentage of age group vaccinated	39.6%

Mass Radiography

Towards the end of the year an addition was made to the X-ray facilities in the area by the Mass Radiography Service. Arrangements have been made for a mobile unit to visit Dorking each week on Wednesdays from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m., setting up at the rear of the Dorking Halls. The function of the Unit is to examine persons referred to it by medical practitioners. It is not open to the public unless an application card has been obtained beforehand from a doctor.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1957 and 1958.

	1958	1957
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births (Crude)	14.0	13.9
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (Crude)	12.3	11.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	0.10
Influenza	-	0.10
Smallpox	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	0.05
Pneumonia	0.58	0.68
Measles	-	-
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.29	0.15
Whooping Cough	0.58	0.39
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	16.26	5.63
Pneumonia	0.10	0.15
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	0.10
Non-Paralytic	-	0.05
Food Poisoning	0.34	-
Dysentery	0.43	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.10	0.87
Non-Respiratory	0.10	0.10
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	13.8	10.5
Under 4 weeks of age	13.8	7.0
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	26.8	13.8
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	10.1	17.2
Maternal Mortality	-	6.9

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931 - 1958

DECENNIAL AVERAGES 1931 - 1950. ANNUAL 1951 - 1958

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate of children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births		
	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	No. of Infant Deaths
1931-1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.2	58	31.0	
1941-1950	16.9	16.8	12.3	12.7	43	29.2	7
1951	15.5	13.6 (13.6)	12.5	12.8 (10.8)	29.7	25.6	6
1952	15.3	14.1 (14.1)	11.3	12.4 (10.4)	27.6	21.2	2
1953	15.5	12.6 (13.6)	11.4	13.4 (11.1)	26.8	7.9	10
1954	15.2	13.5 (14.6)	11.3	11.2 (9.3)	25.4	36.4	6
1955	15.0	10.8 (11.6)	11.7	11.1 (9.2)	24.9	27.3	10
1956	15.6	13.2 (14.3)	11.7	13.7 (11.8)	23.7	36.9	3
1957	16.1	13.9 (14.9)	11.5	11.7 (10.2)	23.1	10.5	4
1958	16.4	14.0 (15.0)	11.7	12.3 (10.8)	22.5	13.8	

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	-	-	-
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	4	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	3	10
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9	9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	7	24
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	29	50
18. Coronary disease, angina	28	14	42
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	4	5
20. Other heart disease	17	17	34
21. Other circulatory disease	4	3	7
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	6	6	12
24. Bronchitis	4	3	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	3	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	11	16
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
34. All other accidents	4	7	11
35. Suicide	-	2	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	126	128	254

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

(FOR TUBERCULOSIS SEE TABLE VI)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	12
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2	1	16	12	23	33	109	108	14	12	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	166	171	1	1	337
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	9

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT 1934-1958

YEAR	Number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	30	0.36	0.048
1939 - 1943	12	0.12	0.022
1944 - 1948	2	0.02	-
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking Urban District				Secondary notifications of persons already notified in other areas now resident in Dorking Urban District				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 44	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 54	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 64	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY 1934 - 1958

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES 1934 - 1953

Year	<u>Notifications</u> Number of new notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	<u>Deaths</u> Total	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	12	0.73	6	0.41
1939 - 1943	16	0.83	6	0.33
1944 - 1948	16	0.85	8	0.43
1949 - 1953	15	0.77	5	0.27
1954	12	0.59	2	0.10
1955	12	0.59	-	-
1956	8	0.44	3	0.15
1957	20	0.97	2	0.10
1958	4	0.19	-	-

URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1958

Public Health Inspectors' Office,
Council Offices,
Pippbrook,
Dorking.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the work of
your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1958.

As there were neither changes in staff nor any
prolonged absences through illness, it was possible to
maintain an even flow of work throughout the year, and
to give a reasonably adequate coverage to all aspects.

The only new legislation of particular note was
the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, on which I reported in some
detail to the Public Health Committee. Regulations made
under the Act, however, did not come into operation until
1st January, 1959, and therefore do not affect the year
under review.

So far as meat inspection is concerned, it is
interesting to note that although the number of animals
slaughtered in the district has increased year by year,
there has been a very marked decline in the amount of meat
found to be diseased during post-mortem inspection. This
reflects the excellent work done by the Animal Health
Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
at the production end - on the farms.

Most of the information summarised in the following
pages has already been submitted in my reports to the
Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, to
whom I owe my thanks for continued support.

I also take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Ive
for his willing advice and guidance whenever it has been
necessary, and my colleagues throughout these offices for
their co-operation on many occasions.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

D. ALLAN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised as follows:-

General Sanitation -

Water Supply	35
Drainage	885
Stables and Piggeries	17
Air Pollution	40
Tents, Vans, and Sheds	525
Camp Sites	180
Factories	77
Workshops	5
Workplaces	4
Bakehouses	1
Pet Animals Act, 1951	7
Swimming Pools	51
Licensed Premises	4
Refuse Collection - Dustbins	46
Refuse Disposal - Accumulations	21
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	6440
Wasps' Nests	226
Schools	9
Shops	160
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	764
Unsuccessful Visits	661

Housing -

<u>Under Public Health Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	46
No. of re-inspections	119
<u>Under Housing Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	18
No. of re-inspections	202
<u>Under Rent Act, 1957:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	37
<u>Verminous Premises:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	3
No. of re-inspections	19
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	300
Improvement Grant Visits	28

Infectious Diseases -

Inquiries in cases of infectious diseases	10
Visits re. disinfection	3
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	13
Food Poisoning Enquiries	1

Meat and Food Inspection -

<u>Inspection of Meat:</u>	
Visits to Slaughterhouses	704
Visits to Shops and Stalls	20
Visits to Other Premises	3
<u>Visits to:</u>	
Butchers	20
Canteens	19
Dairies & Milk Distributors	65
Fishmongers & Poulterers	31
Food Preparing Premises	54
Grocers	114
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	19
Ice-cream Premises	25
Market Stalls	100

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Market Stalls	100

Meat and Food Inspection - continued -

Visits to:

Restaurants	12
Street Vendors & Hawkers' Carts	63
Wholesalers	64
Schools	1
Hospitals	26
Licensed Premises	7
Bakeries	5

Visits in Connection with Sampling -

Milk - Bacteriological	130
Water - Bacteriological	59
Miscellaneous Food Visits	6
Food Hygiene Visits	118
	<hr/>
	12,622
	<hr/>

NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary (excluding action taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955) is as follows:-

Preliminary -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1958	23
Issued during the year	49
Complied with during the year	37
Statutory Action necessary	16
Outstanding on 31st December, 1958	19

Statutory -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1958	6
Issued during the year	18
Complied with during the year	17
Action in default taken	1
Outstanding on 31st December, 1958	6

COMPLAINTS

Four hundred and ten complaints were received from the public as follows:-

Dampness, defective roofs, etc.	24
Defective floors and woodwork, etc.	2
Other defects - houses	17
Flooded cellars and basements	6
Defective cesspools	6
Drainage of houses	10
Drainage of other premises	2
Rats and Mice	150
Unsound Food	40
Defective dustbins	6
Nuisance from smell	22
Ants	1
Beetles	9
Bugs	2
Woodworm	1
Wasps' Nests	90
Miscellaneous insect pests	8
Miscellaneous	14
	<hr/>
	410
	<hr/>

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
<u>Drainage</u> -		
Cesspools - defective	2	2
Cesspools - overflowing	8	8
Curbing around gullies defective	1	-
Drains - defective	8	8
Drains - require relaying	-	1
Gullies defective	3	3
Septic tanks require overhauling	1	1
<u>Inspection Chambers</u> -		
Defective	1	1
Frames and covers defective	2	2
<u>Pipes</u> -		
Rainwater pipes - defective	3	4
Rainwater pipes - new required	2	1
Soil/vent. pipes - new required	2	3
Soil/vent. pipes - mica flap required	1	1
Waste-pipes - defective	-	1
Waste-pipes - new required	1	1
<u>Sewers</u> -		
Public sewers - choked or defective	6	6
<u>Sinks</u> -		
New required	2	2
Surround requires pointing	1	1
<u>Water Closets</u> -		
Chamber (walls, roof etc.) defective	1	2
Flushing cistern - defective	2	3
Flushing cistern - new required	1	1
Pans - defective or dirty	2	2
Pans - new required	4	4
Seats - defective (or renewal)	-	1
<u>Water Supply</u> -		
Cisterns	1	1
Polluted supply	1	1
<u>General Defects</u> -		
Accumulations	4	4
Cellars flooded	3	4
Chimney stacks defective	3	3
Chimney pots defective	-	1
Damp proof course required	1	-
Defective doors	-	1
" door frames	1	1
" door thresholds	1	-
" dustbins	4	8
" eavesgutters	10	8
" fireplaces and hearths	2	1
" floors	4	7
Filthy and unwholesome houses	1	1
Kitchen ranges and ovens defective	2	1
Internal walls - plastering required	10	6
Ceilings requiring plastering	9	6
Roofs - defective	14	8
Roofs - require stripping and reroofing	3	2
Skirtings defective	1	1
Steps (external) defective	2	-
Ventilation inadequate	1	-
Verminous houses	2	2
Walls - damp	4	11
Walls - brickwork defective	7	1
Walls - external boarding defective	1	4
Walls - external rendering defective	3	-
Windows - defective	9	1
Window frames defective	7	2
Window cills defective	5	1
Window sashcords defective	5	2
Window glazing putty defective	2	-
Other Nuisances	2	-

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR
AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

(1) Housing Act, 1957 -

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1958	-
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1958	-
No. of Preliminary Notices served	7
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	2
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	-
No. of Statutory Notices served	1
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1958	5
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1958	1

(2) Public Health Act, 1936 -

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Other Premises</u>	<u>Dust- bins</u>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1958	12	2	4
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1958	2	1	1
No. of Preliminary Notices served	31	7	4
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	25	7	2
Statutory Action necessary	9	-	6
No. of Statutory Notices served	13	-	6
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	11	1	5
Action in Default	-	-	1
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	-	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled	-	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1958	9	1	-
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1958	4	-	1

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

- (a) Seven hundred and four visits were made to the three licensed slaughterhouses in the district, for the purposes of meat inspection, and the result of that inspection is summarised in Tables "A", "B" and "C".

The two cases of *Cysticercus bovis* which were found were reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, together with the names and addresses of the farmers entering the animals for sale.

MEAT INSPECTION

TABLE "A".

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Swine	TOTAL
Number killed	584	438	286	1562	2440	5310
Number inspected	584	438	286	1562	2440	5310
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	3	3	5	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	42	85	3	40	91	261
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci.	7.19	19.63	2.09	2.75	3.93	
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	12	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	0.46	-	-	0.49	
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS:</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	2
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	2
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcasses and offals condemned was -

1 ton. 14 cwts. 3 qtrs. 4 lbs. 4 ozs.

TABLE "B".

MEAT INSPECTION - REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION

Description	Number Slaughtered	Tuber- culosis		Other Diseases										TOTAL		
		Generalised	Localised	Abscesses	Actinomycosis and Actino- bacillosis	Bruising and Oedema	C. bovis	Other Cysts and Parasitic Infections	Diseases of the liver	Injuries	Swine Erysipelas	Pericarditis	Peritonitis and Pleurisy		Septicaemia	Miscellaneous Diseases
BOVINES (excluding calves)	1022	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
		-	-	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	3	-	-	11
		-	-	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	111
CALVES	286	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SHEEP	1562	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
		-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
PIGS	2440	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
		-	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	13
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	39	-	-	16
		-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	39
TOTAL:-	5310	1	13	39	7	8	2	75	64	6	1	12	64	3	19	314

TABLE "C".

WEIGHTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

	Whole Carcass and Offal	Part Carcass	Head and Tongue	Heart	Lungs	Liver	Mesentery	Kidneys	TOTALS
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
(a) TUBERCULOSIS:									
Bovines	430	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	437
Pigs	-	-	123½	-	-	-	-	-	123½
(b) OTHER DISEASES:									
Bovines	640	224	199	14	32½	1137	-	2	2248½
Pigs	405	242	32	11½	25½	80½	-	4¾	801¼
Sheep	175	42	-	-	-	69	-	-	286
(c) TOTAL WEIGHTS - ALL DISEASES:									
Bovines	1070	224	199	14	39½	1137	-	2	2685½
Pigs	405	242	155½	11½	25½	80½	-	4¾	924¾
Sheep	175	42	-	-	-	69	-	-	286
TOTALS: -	1650	508	354½	25½	65	1286½	-	6¾	3896¼

(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and Other Foods -

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

	Tins	Bottles and Jars	Weight			
			Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Beef: English	-	-	-	2	4	-
Beef: Imported	-	-	-	1	18	8
Pork: English	-	-	-	1	23	-
Offal: English	-	-	-	-	12	8
Offal: Imported	-	-	-	3	4	-
Bacon & Ham	-	-	-	-	14	-
Tinned Hams	-	-	1	3	13	1
Canned Meat	-	-	18	-	18	7½
Potatoes	-	-	17	1	7	-
Sweets	-	-	-	-	22	-
Chocolate	-	-	-	3	19	4
Fish	34	-	5	1	20	-
Milk	136	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	756	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit	576	-	-	-	-	-
Soup	284	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	13	27	-	-	-	-
Savouries	7	32	-	-	-	-
Pickles & Sauces	-	49	-	-	-	-
Cream	26	2	-	-	-	-
Cereals	20	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit Juice	14	-	-	-	-	-
Puddings	3	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL:-</u>	1869	110	46	1	7	12½

(c) Milk -

(i) Samples:

During the year 156 samples of milk retailed in the Urban District were taken by the Public Health Inspectors, and the results are summarised overleaf:-

(c)(i) Samples - continued -

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory:	Unsatisfactory:	Satis:	Unsatis:
130	130	-	129	1

The sample which failed the Phosphatase Test (over 6.0 blue units) was produced locally. Investigation at the source, including examination of the temperature recording chart for the appropriate production period, and checking of the temperature recorder, failed to disclose any possible reason for this result.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory:	Unsatisfactory:	Satis:	Unsatis:
26	26	-	26	-

(ii) Milk sold under Special Designations:

The following licences for the sale of designated milks, granted by the Dorking Urban District Council, were in operation during the year:-

(a) Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954

Dealer's licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk 6
Supplementary licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk 3

(b) Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953

Dealer's licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk 7
Dealer's licence to sell "Sterilised" milk 8
Supplementary licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk 3
Supplementary licence to sell "Sterilised" milk 2

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1954

Ten licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen, each for the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and pigs, using a pistol of the "captive bolt" type.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Sections 13 to 21

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

1. Hygiene in connection with the sale, etc., of food to the Public:

The result of routine inspections of food premises indicates that in the main managements and staff are much more aware of their responsibilities than was the case a few years ago, and compliance with the requirements relating to food handlers is generally good.

So far as premises are concerned, however, considerable delays still exist; for even though orders may have been placed with builders for months, the latter seem to be so fully occupied in general building and repair work that they leave minor alterations and the installation of additional facilities in food premises to be dealt with at some unspecified date in the future.

There were no legal proceedings under the Act or the Regulations during the year.

REGULATION NO:	CONTRAVENTIONS			
	Carried forward 31.12.57.	Found	Remedied	Carried forward 31.12.58.
6	5	2	3	4
8	3	2	2	3
9	-	2	1	1
14	2	2	1	3
15	1	-	-	1
16	12	4	7	9
17	1	1	-	2
18	10	1	6	5
19	4	4	3	5
20	1	-	-	1
21	1	-	-	1
23	15	4	9	10
25	1	-	-	1
26	1	1	-	2
28	-	1	-	1

The register of food premises now includes the following, which are classified in accordance with the main heading of goods sold (e.g. a grocer who also sells bread is classified under "grocer" only):-

Bread and Cake shops	
(including premises with bakehouses)	8
Butchers	16
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	15
Grocers	52
Sweet Confectioners	17

c/f 115

1. Food Hygiene - continued -

	b/f	115
Vegetarian Stores		1
Food Manufactories		4
Catering Establishments:-		
Restaurants, Cafés and Snack Bars	33	
Public Houses and Hotels	42	
Office and Works Canteens	20	
Private Schools and		
Children's Homes	7	
School Canteens	13	
Nursing Homes and Institutions	4	
Clubs	6	
Students Hostel	1	
		<u>126</u>
Total:-		<u>246</u>

2. Premises Registered under Section 16:

Manufacture of sausages	18
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	15
Storage and sale of ice-cream	96
Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	2

As in the last few years, neither of the two registered for manufacture produced their own ice-cream, but continued to buy prepacked brands.

3. Registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954:

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows:-

Number of Dairies	4
Number of Distributors with premises	
within the Urban District	10
Number of Distributors whose premises	
are outside the District	4

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 160 visits were made for the purposes of this Act. Many of these, however, were in connection with the Council's duties as a Shops Act authority and were concerned primarily with questions relating to hours of closing, weekly half holidays, and Christmas closing.

The Register of Shops totals 381 premises (including licensed premises) as set out overleaf. Each of these is classified under the main heading of goods sold:

Shops Act - continued -

Antiques	7
Books	1
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	9
Boots and Shoes (Repairs & Accessories)	10
Bread and Cakes	8
Butchers	16
Children's Wear	2
China and Glass	2
Chemists	10
Coal Order Office	2
Corn and Seed	2
Cycle Repairs	2
Decorator's Sundries	2
Drapers and Haberdashers	8
Dyers and Cleaners	7
Electrical, Radio and Television	9
Fancy Goods	5
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Flooring Specialists	1
Florists	4
Furnishers	8
Furriers	1
Grocers and General Stores	16
Gas Appliances	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	14
Grocers	36
Hairdressers	14
Heating Engineers	1
Ironmongers, Hardware, & Builders' Sundries	8
Jewellers	5
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	42
Motor Vehicle Accessories	10
Music Shops	3
Newsagents and Stationers	12
Opticians	4
Outfitters	20
Pet Food Shops	1
Pet Shops	1
Photographic	3
Refrigerator Sales	1
Restaurants, Cafés, and Snack Bars	33
Sewing Machines	1
Sports Goods, Cycles and Toys	3
Tobacco and Confectionery	19
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	3
Wool Shop	2
Wholesale Greengrocer	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1

381

The position regarding service of Notices is as follows:-

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding	
at 1st January, 1958	3
No. of Preliminary Notices served	Nil
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	1
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	1
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding	
at 31st December, 1958	1
No. of Statutory Notices served	Nil
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	Nil

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

In last year's Annual Report I quoted extracts from the Reports of 1933 and 1934, indicating that at that time some 300 temporary dwellings, mainly used for week-end camping, existed in the Box Hill area.

A considerable proportion of these could hardly be described as caravans, and in fact many of those which did not qualify for the description were later dismantled and removed, or gradually superseded by the genuine article.

On an examination of records early this year the picture of the growth in numbers of caravans emerges from the following figures:-

	<u>Total No. of Caravans</u>	<u>No. of Residential Caravans</u>
1933	175	7
1946	301	11
1948	384	68 (Approx.)
1954/5	698	183
1957	663	214
1958/9	715	274

The distribution of the caravans may be summarised thus:-

	<u>Total Residential and Recreational:</u>	<u>No.</u>
No. of sites with more than	150 vans	1
" " " "	101 to 150	2
" " " "	51 to 100	1
" " " "	21 to 50	3
" " " "	11 to 20	6
" " " "	5 to 10	4
" " " "	2 to 4	8
" " " "	1 van	11

The growth in the number of residential caravans during 1958 arose largely from the transfer of caravans from other sites to the large one which has the approval of the Planning Authority for this purpose. Unfortunately, the vacancies thus created on those sites are too often filled by other residential caravans, hence the increase, and until some new control is brought into being, it is difficult to see how this can be prevented.

HOUSING ACTS - CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Last year I referred to the fact that six houses in Orchard Road had been declared as Dorking No.3 (Orchard Road) Clearance Area, and that similar action had been recommended by the Public Health Committee to deal with two areas in Hampstead Road.

The Council approved the latter recommendation and passed the necessary resolutions.

In January 1958, the Council made a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of the Orchard Road Area, no objections were received, and the Minister confirmed the Order in September 1958.

To enable satisfactory re-development of the Hampstead Road Areas, the Council resolved, in April 1958, to make a Compulsory Purchase Order covering both the Clearance Areas plus eight other houses. The objections received in this case were in respect of some of the latter houses, and one connected with the inclusion of a lock-up shop as part of a house. There was no dispute by owners of the properties categorised as unfit.

A public local Inquiry was held in November 1958, and the Minister's decision was received early in May 1959, confirming the Order with a modification - the exclusion of two of the houses which the Council sought to purchase under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act, 1957.

In addition to all the delays occasioned by the legal processes involved in dealing with the Clearance Areas, the shortage of new accommodation causes an additional hold-up in rehousing the inhabitants of the areas, even months after confirmation of the Orders.

Mainly for this reason, only one additional Clearance Area was declared during the year - Dorking No.6 (Barley Mow Gardens) Clearance Area, containing four houses, and in this case also a Compulsory Purchase Order was made by the Council.

The 31st December, 1958, saw the completion of the demolition of the Cotmandene Area - the first on the Council's five year programme.

Apart from clearance area action, the following properties were dealt with:-

Houses demolished as the result of informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	2
Unfit houses closed	1
Unfit houses made fit:-	
(a) After informal action	28
(b) After formal notice under:	
(i) Public Health Acts	10
(ii) Sections 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957	2

RENT ACT, 1957

In view of the number of tenanted properties which come within the scope of the Certificates of Disrepair procedure, the number of applications received remains very low. From the 6th July, 1957, to the 31st December, 1958, only 43 applications had been received. Last year's Report gave details up to the end of 1957, and below are the relevant figures for 1958.

RENT ACT, 1957 - FIRST SCHEDULE

Period covered - 1st January to 31st December, 1958.

PART I - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

1. Number of applications for certificates	18
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	13
(b) in respect of all defects	5
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	9
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ..	Nil
6. Number of Certificates issued	15

PART II - APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	6
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .	4 +
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	Nil
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	3

+ Includes one objection in respect of an application made at end of 1957.

PEST CONTROL

As has usually been the case in the last few years, the greatest number of complaints received during the year was in respect of rats, mice and other pests. This readiness of the public to notify is most valuable, as it enables prompt action to be taken to eliminate possible sources of much more widespread trouble, and in fact, particularly in rodent control work, the survey of properties adjoining a notified infestation usually enables the Operator to delineate with some exactitude the extent of the area in which treatment is necessary.

1. RATS AND MICE -

The summary of the work for the twelve months 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959, as returned to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is as follows:-

Rats and Mice - continued -

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All Others (including Business Premises)	(4) TOTAL of Cols. 1, 2, & 3.	(5) Agri- cult- ural.
1. Number of properties in L.A's. District	10	6483	910	7403	29
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	104	29	133	3
(b) Survey under the Act	6	1069	65	1140	6
(c) Otherwise	4	671	355	1030	8
3. Total inspections - including re-inspections	40	3061	3054	6155	23
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec.2.) found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	6	352	14	372	3
(b) Mice { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	39	25	64	-
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec.4) treated by L.A.	6	391	39	436	3
6. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	11	454	71	536	6
7. Number of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Works	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following Notice under Section 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	81, involving 260 premises.				

Rats and Mice - continued -

Arrangements continued for regular inspection and treatment when necessary at the following premises, a charge being made in the case of business and industrial firms and Surrey County Council establishments:-

	<u>Number</u>
Provender and Seed Mills and Stores	2
Grocery and Provision Merchants	3
Bakehouses	1
Sausage Factory	1
Hotels	1
School Canteens	8
General Hospital	1
Sewage Works	3
Refuse Tips	1
Council Depot	1

Sewers:

In May a 10% test of the sewer manholes was carried out throughout the sewered parts of the district. Of the 80 manholes baited during this test, 5 showed takes.

The treatment of the affected sections took place in July, when poisoned bait was laid in 38 manholes. A "take", indicating the presence of rats, occurred in 9 of these, and 11 days after the initial baiting, no further activity was evident.

Maintenance treatment was carried out in March, 1959, when 19 manholes were poison baited. Only one showed any take, and at this point no further activity was found on the 8th day after the start of treatment.

2. INSECT PESTS -

(a) Bed-bugs and Fleas:

Infestations of bugs in three Council houses and a private house, and of fleas in a private house, were treated by the use of insecticide.

(b) Common and German Cockroaches, and other Beetles:

Infestations dealt with during the year occurred in two hotels, two private nursing homes, a hostel, a convent, one Council house, two private houses, and the Dorking General Hospital. In the latter case, which continued to be inspected and treated under an annual contract, 51 visits were made, during which the treatments and re-treatments of rooms numbered 252.

(c) Red Ants (Pharaoh's Ant):

At the private nursing home dealt with in previous years, 12 visits were made, the total room treatments and re-treatments numbering 39. In addition, 21 visits were made to an hotel, involving 44 room treatments and re-treatments.

(d) Garden Ants:

During the contract treatment at the Dorking General Hospital 36 room treatments were given. In addition, the department was called in to deal with infestations at one school canteen, an hotel, one Council house and three private houses.

(e) Euophryum confine (Broun):

Treatment and advice against this wood boring weevil was given at two private houses where the infestations were not so severe as experienced last year.

(f) Mosquitoes:

A pond was sprayed with larvicide to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

(g) Bees:

One nest in the floor of a shed and one nest in the wall of a private house were destroyed and the tile hanging of a private house was sprayed owing to persistent swarming of wild bees.

(h) Wasps:

The number of wasps' nests reported as requiring attention was 135 - an increase of over 50% on those dealt with during the previous year.

(i) Flies:

By agreement with the Education Authority seven school canteens and the Central Kitchen, which prepares school meals for distribution to those schools which have no canteen kitchen of their own, were sprayed with insecticide as a measure of fly prevention.

A disused chimney in an office was treated to clear a heavy infestation, and five areas of polluted ground, which appeared to be the source of fly nuisance to neighbouring properties, were also sprayed.

(j) Furniture Beetle:

Affected woodwork was treated in one Council house. Advice was given in other cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year ten visits of enquiry were carried out in respect of cases of infectious diseases occurring in the District. In addition, thirteen visits were made for miscellaneous enquiries, and three in connection with disinfection.

One house was disinfected after the removal of a T.B. case, and one after removal of a typhoid case.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences were issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. Inspection revealed that conditions were satisfactory.

